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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	PARAS - GARG		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	420571
Center	Online	Date	23.12.2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Parliament keeps oversight over Government through various instruments such as debates, asking questions, through its committees etc.

Means to strengthen efficient functioning of administration :-

- Ensure accountability of administration for the wasteful expenditure.
- Asks questions to determine probity and outcomes.
  ↳ to decide whether output is resulting into good outcomes. for. eg. whether giving cylinders has led to decline in usage of cow dung or wood as fuel

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- Safeguard against corruption.
- Asks Government about its failures and bring transparency.
- Budgetary Control → Censure motions, Cut motions etc. to ensure equity and efficiency in Budget.
- Due to oversight administration act more responsibly.
- Best decisions are taken after discussion

End in itself
- → Ensure democratic ~~functing~~ functioning
- → Curb authoritative tendencies.
- → Collective decision making

Therefore the Parliamentary structures must be strengthened and it should sit for minimum 120 days as is the case in U.K and Canada to ensure good governance

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2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Tenth Schedule of Constitution was added by 52nd Amendment to the Constitution. This was to prevent frequent defections in lieu of certain benefits.

Weakened democratic credentials

- Legislators are representatives of peoples and should have freedom on how to vote in legislature.
- They should vote as per their conscience as per interests of their constituents.
- Anti Defection Law curb valid criticism within the party as whip is issued in all the matters.

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Strengthened Democracy :-

- No frequent defections means political stability.
- A safeguard against horse trading by corrupt means
- Government can focus on governance rather than its stability
- Defection after winning on a party ticket is betrayal to public.

However, the scope of this law should be narrowed down to only those bills which affect the stability of Government such as Money bills, No Confidence motion etc.

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3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: Indian constitution divides subjects into three lists – Union list, State list and Concurrent list. Union and State ~~Govern~~ legislature have exclusive right of legislation in Union and State list respectively and both can legislate on matters listed in Concurrent list.

However in case of an emergency, when Rajya Sabha considers it to be expedient in National Interest, it can authorise Parliament to legislate

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on a subject mentioned in State list by passing a resolution to this effect by a Special Majority.

Another factor important in maintaining smooth Centre-State relations is Cooperative federalism ~~other~~ under which State or Union should not enter into the domain of other.

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4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Indian constitution provides for power of President and Governor to issue ordinances in case of an urgent need when the house is not in session.

However this has been misused and has led to usurpation of legislative power by Executive.

Misuse of Ordinance route

- Ordinances are issued for normal laws to evade Parliamentary scrutiny without any urgent need.
- Same ordinances are re-promulgated

Don't write anything this margin

many times and the approval of legislature is many times not even sought.

- Despite rejection in Rajya Sabha, ordinances are issued again and again.

Measures needed to address this

- As stated by Supreme Court in S.R Bommai judgement ordinances are exceptional measures and should not be issued regularly for normal course of business.
- Executive must seek approval of Ordinance in Legislature and it should not be re-promulgated unless absolutely necessary.

As B.R Ambedkar said, Ordinances are exceptional instruments and should not be used normally.

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5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? (150 words) 10

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Ans:- The number of ministers in the Council of Ministers (COM) cannot be more than 15% of total strength of Lok-Sabha. However, this is the upper limit, but is generally reached to accomodate Political aspirations.

Need to Phase Out / Amalgamate ministries :-

- Amalgamation of Ministry of MSME, ministry of heavy industry etc into Ministry of Industry and having departments named after

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the hitherto ministries.

- Amalgamation will ensure better coordination. for. eg. Functions of Ministry of Broadcasting and department ~~look~~ with Ministry of IT looking after digital news channels have overlapping functions.

- To ensure better sharing of data and improving professionalism, this can be done.

- Better usage of manpower deployed in these ministries in new areas. for. eg. for Artificial Intelligence, Digital technologies etc.

Thus there is a need of rationalisation of number of ministries to ensure better cooperation, coordination ~~of~~ and efficiency.

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6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans:- Digital India scheme was launched with an objective of utilising digital technologies for the empowerment of citizens and improving service delivery in Governance.

Objectives
- → Eliminating Corruption
- → Good Governance through better service delivery.
- → Reducing cost of transactions.
- → Empowered citizens.
- → Cashless economy.

Success of Digital India :-

- More than 50 Crore smartphones users in country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Optical fibers in villages.
- Free Wi-fi in villages in common spaces such as Panchayts.
- Free Wi-fi in Railway stations.
- Billions of UPI transactions
- Service delivery through UMANG app empowering people.
- Online auction process through GeM portal reducing corruption.

Limitations :-

- Rural-Urban digital divide exists.
- Less than 30% women use Internet.
- Digital illiteracy leading to financial frauds.

We must address these issues by improving connectivity infrastructure in rural areas and building digital literacy tools.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans:- As per Rangarajan Poverty line, 29% people in India were below poverty line in 2012. But as per World Bank more than 50% of India's population was in Multi-Dimensional poverty.

This shows issues in poverty measurement in India.

Issues :-

- Too much focus on income poverty rather it should be on consumption.
- Very few things are considered for. eg. ability to get calories but not adequate nutrition.
- Data about poverty is difficult to collect.

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- Lesser focus on Housing, adequate health etc.
- No focus on ability to attain education especially higher education.
- Poor training of survey officials.

Remedial Measures

- Collecting good quality updated data by NSSO surveys.
- Adequate training of survey officials
- Including technological aspects in data collection and analysis.
- Focusing on hinderances in capability. for. eg. Nutrition, Education, Skills, financial literacy. etc.

Adequate measurement of poverty is necessary to address it to achieve SDG-1 of No Poverty.

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8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

dry! National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) aims to open the campuses of foreign Universities in India to improve accessibility and availability of ~~Hi~~ quality Higher education.

Rationale

→ Allowing top 100 universities to set up their campuses will provide access to many Indians within India for which they now have to go to abroad. This will save precious resources.

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→ Encouraging Research and collaboration with Indian universities through Cross-learning.

→ Improving employability of students

→ Protecting and reversing Brain drain.

Challenges

- These universities could be very costly and thus inaccessible to ~~most~~ most students
- India need to focus much more on Primary education than Higher education
- Same quality in Indian Campuses will be difficult to ensure.
- Bringing high quality foreign professions will be a challenge.
- Introducing all the research facilities

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9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. **(150 words) 10**

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Ans:- Free Trade Agreements between two countries help in increasing trade by reducing import tariffs and other non-tariff barriers. India has many free trade agreements such as with ASEAN, Japan etc.

Benefits to India

- Increased foreign investments in India.
- Increase in India's exports of pharmaceuticals and software products.
- Some integration in Global value chains.

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- Making Indian industries competitive to address the comparative advantage.

Limitation of FTA's for India :-

- Huge trade deficit with ASEAN countries resulting in loss of jobs in India
- Many Industries such as Fishing face non-trade barriers such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures in Japan and ASEAN.
- No subsequent agreement on movement of personnel or trade in services.

India should better negotiate these FTA's to ensure equal access for our services and free movement of people.

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10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans: Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank, New Development Bank by BRICS countries provide loans at reasonable rates to developing countries. for their infrastructure or social development projects.

Importance
- → Requisite Credit for projects at nominal rates
- → Expertise in executing such projects
- → Grants and Aid.

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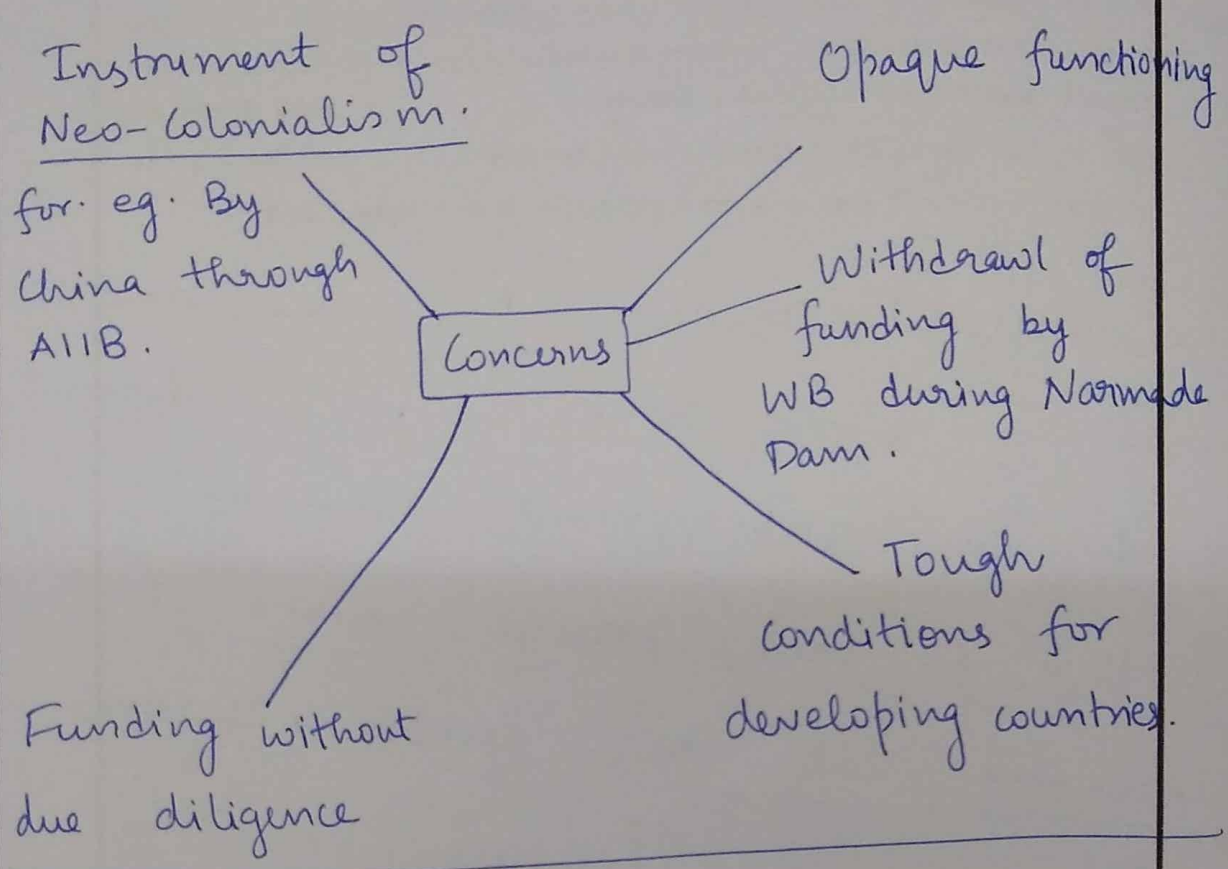

There is a need for more transparency in the functioning of these banks especially in decision making about accepting or rejecting a proposal.

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11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- There are many tribunals that have been set up under Inter State River water disputes Act. However the disputes continue to exist.

Reasons for disputes continuing

- Political reasons
  - → Water is a sensitive subject. and no politician want to look as giving up state's interest.
  - → Poor cooperation among states.
  - → Increasing water demands.

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- Disagreements over data on rivers.
- Development needs — Irrigation.
- Fuelling these issues during elections

⊙ Administrative Reasons

- Lengthy judicial process with issue going till Supreme Court
- Lack of enforcement of orders
- Poor quality ~~or~~ data
- Outdated data.

Following measures must be taken to resolve these disputes in expeditious manner:-

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Measures needed :-

- Updated data on water in rivers, ground water along with seasonal
- Political Cooperation through Inter State Council and Regional Councils.
- Proper enforcement of orders.
- Clear orders – for eg. many cases are filed seeking clarifications in the court orders.
- Faster judgements
- State must accept the verdict.

Rivers are lifeline of our country. These disputes lead to wastage of water and loss for both the disputing states. States must cooperate and find other avenues such as drip and sprinkler irrigation to ensure per drop more crop.

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12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- India has more than 4 Crore cases pending in various courts. To solve this issue and ensure equal access, technology is seen as a natural partner. However there are certain challenges:—

Challenges:- Inaccessible Justice

- Digital Divide – Court orders and dates of hearing are published on its website. it leads to many issues. for. eg
  - → Rural-Urban divide.
  - → Rich-poor divide.
  - → Poor connectivity in rural areas.

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- Websites are mostly in Hindi or English and not in regional languages.
- Digital devices – Nearly 40% population does not have access to a smartphone or a laptop.
- Literacy → Very few people can file for appeal or a suit on the website.
- Poor design of websites makes it difficult to access it.
- Disable unfriendly websites
- Issues of transparency – Hitherto Lok Adalats have been stopped during COVID-19 and online Lok-Adalats were held. Very few people knew

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about them.

Other measures needed

- Increasing Judge to population ratio from current 20/million.
- ~~Finan~~ Digital literacy along with strengthening infrastructure in common services centres.
- Further penetration of optical fiber is needed.
- Hybrid methods — Displaying information both online and offline

Access to Justice is an essential part of A-21 Right to Life and Liberty. It should not be considered as a welfare measure but as an entitlement.

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13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- 74th constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status to Urban local bodies. It also mandated district planning committees for holistic development in urban areas.

However this planning has many issues:-

Skeletal Urban Planning Capacities

- Multiple agencies for planning for. eg. PWD department, Urban development authorities, Water board, Municipal Corporations etc.
- Poor coordination.
- Lack of mechanism to ensure accountability.

Don't write anything this margin

- Limited powers with mayors to devise a scheme.
- Unelected implementing authorities under D.M.
- Funding – Very variable as urban bodies depend on state's finances. This makes planning for long term impossible.
- Functions have not been devolved by all the states uniformly.

Therefore, we need systemic reforms to address urban planning issues.

Reforms needed :-

1. Directly elected mayors who are responsible for the planning and development in cities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Stability in terms of grants by states.
3. More taxation powers with urban local bodies.
4. Better collection of taxes. for eg. Municipal bodies collect only 44% of their potential tax.
5. Better coordination in terms of preparing a Master Plan.

Cities are growth engines of an economy. Their efficient working is essential not only for Ease of living of people but also for the growth of our economy.

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14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected. **(250 words) 15**

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

Ans:- 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act-1992 provided for 33% reservation for women in PRIs in all the 3 levels. This has resulted in more than 45% women representatives in PRIs today.

However, the same has not happened in state legislatures.

Reasons for Under-Representation :-

- Political parties give tickets based on winnability as politics is considered a Man's job.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Criminalisation of politics discourages women.
- Even in PRIs there is a Sarpanch Pati.
- Poor family support for women to fight elections.
- Use of money and muscle power and violence during elections.

Measures needed to Correct this

- Increased number in PRIs should be used as a tool to spread awareness.
- Political parties should give more tickets to women. For eg. Giving 40% tickets to women candidates.
- Reservation of women in State legislatures and Parliament at 33%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- NGO's should encourage women to fight elections and help them in filling documents.
- Faster trial and conviction of accused who are members of legislatures.
- Inner party democracy to generate more women leaders.

Increasing political participation of women in country will help us in ensuring social empowerment. Laws with gender perspective will help us in ensuring social justice as enshrined in our preamble and DPSP's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. **(250 words) 15**

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Social Accountability refers to accountability of public servants towards public. Here public itself ask for accountability of government officer. For. eg. Social Audit, Social Accounting and EIA (~~Envi~~ Environment Impact Assessment).

Pre-Conditions for the success of Social Accountability :-

- Awareness and Education of public about their rights and responsibilities of government servants.

- Effective tools with public to seek accountability for eg. their adequate knowledge and disclosures.
- Tools to take action. for eg. This should not just be recommendatory but substantial.
- Proper monitoring of entire process to ensure that accountability is real
- Transparency about Government decision making and all the documents.

However there are certain challenges associated with this:-

Challenges :-

- Poor literacy levels.
- Poor accessibility of records of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government.

- Time consuming process
  - → Training so many people.
  - → Opportunity cost for the poor is high.
- Resources to monitor this exercise are huge.
- Neutrality of Government servants means that they can ~~neig~~ neither take credit nor responsible for their action.

Social Accountability can prove to be an effective tool in eliminating corruption and ensuring efficient service delivery. It must be institutionalised to empower people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:- MGNREGA provides a guarantee or a ~~tigt~~ legal right to work for 100 days in an year to one member of a household. Its objective was to reduce ~~prov~~ poverty, increasing rural prosperity.

It was designed as a self-targeting scheme as only the ones who would need work will come forward for manual low or no skilled work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues in MGNREGA due to weak Panchayati Raj Institutions :-

- Inclusion errors
  - → Corruption in preparing muster rolls.
  - → No work is given despite asking for it.
  - → Money going into accounts of people who never worked.
- Timely payments are not given.
- Corruption in building assets in lean period.
- No effective audit of funds given and utilised.
- Social Audit does not involve all the members of Gram Sabha.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for strong PRI for fulfilling its objectives :-

- Empowering Gram Sabha
  - → to ensure no ghost beneficiaries
  - → Timely payments to everyone.
  - → Guaranteed work within 15 days of applying.

- Empowering Panchayat
  - → Raising demand for timely disbursal of funds by Centre and State Governments.
  - → Sufficient amount of money by its own resources.
  - → Grass root empowerment by building sustainable assets.

Hence strengthening PRI's is the need of the hour to attain the objectives of both MGNREGA & 73rd C.AA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Every citizen as has Fundamental Right to Equality U/A-14,15,16 and Right to a dignified life U/A-21. International Covenants on Civil and Political rights mentions about the rights of people with disabilities also.

But despite this many such people do not enjoy these rights as can be seen from the following.

State's failure in upholding rights :-

⊙ Right of equal access to public

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

places has not been ensured. for. eg. Ramps etc.

- No proper mental health provisions for psychosocially disabled people.
- Lack of adequate schools and public teachers who can address the education requirements of psychosocially disabled people.
- Poor political will is the key reason behind this.
- No enforcement of their rights by courts so far. unlike the Right to Education for other people and Health.

However, Government has taken certain steps in this directions.

Don't write anything this margin

Steps taken

- Accessible India Campaign
- Disability Act — Providing reservation in Government jobs and educational institutions.

Measures Needed

- Psychological support in Public healthcare facilities.
- Teachers training in Government schools to deal with such students

We must understand providing for these basic rights is the responsibility of all of us but more so of the State. These must be ensured as a matter of right and not welfare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- India has shortfall of around 3 crore houses in rural areas. To address this PM Awas Yojana was started. Under this, more than 50 lakh houses have been built or are being built or loans have been given.

Success of PM Awas Yojana (Gramin)

- Subsidized loans to lakhs of people have been disbursed.
- Lakhs of houses have been built by Government itself.

Don't write anything this margin

- Money for an additional room in a Pucca house has been given.
- Addition interest subvention for timely payment.

Limitations of PM Awas Yojana

- Still, a huge shortfall exists.
- Misuse of loans for other purposes such as related to Agriculture inputs.
- Overall cost of loans rises as banks charge huge fees.
- In case of non-payment of interest and loans, houses can be taken back.

This scheme, although has not solved the problem completely, ~~but~~ is an important

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

milestone in ensuring housing for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- India launched Neighbourhood First Policy in 2014 to improve regional cooperation, improved connectivity and trade. However, even today South Asia remains the least integrated region of the world.

Impediment to regional cooperation :-

1. India - Pakistan hostilities
   - → Pakistan promotes terrorism as a state policy. for. eg. Pathankot Attack, Uri Attack and Pulwama attack.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ India has responded that there can be no talks unless terrorism stops

↳ Pakistan's disagreement in accepting India as Most favoured nation.

↳ Its refusal to sign South Asia trade agreement.

2 China factor

↳ Interference of China in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh has led to their closeness with China.

↳ Issues with Nepal on border issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Bhutan was hesitant to sign BBIN motor agreement due to ecological reasons.

4. Emergence of Taliban in Afghanistan has further complicates the matters.

Successes
- Exchanging enclaves with Bangladesh.
- Many hydrological dams in Bhutan by India
- Thailand - Myanmar - India highway.

India should work for the revival of SAARC to ensure better cooperation. This will result in mutual prosperity and decline in influence of China in the region.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- China launched its Belt and Road Initiative in 2015-16 to build infrastructure projects around the world. These include highways, railway projects, ports, airports ~~an~~ and thermal power plants etc.

However, this is leading to unsustainable debt as can be seen from the following:-

Debt- Trap Diplomacy

- Hambantota Project in Sri-Lanka was given to China on 99 year lease after it failed in repaying the debt.

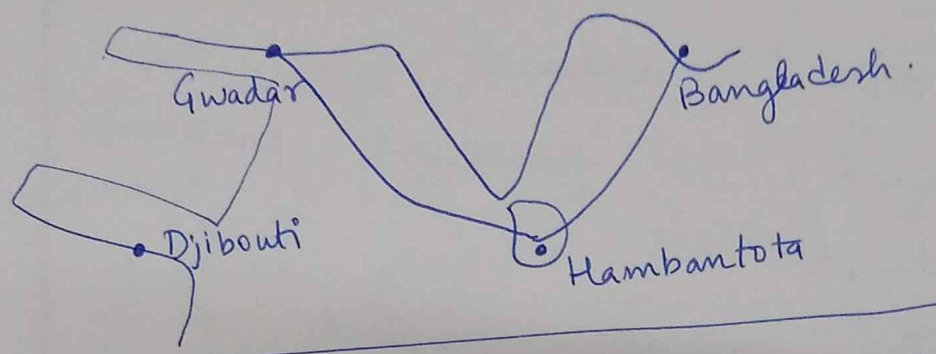
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Gwadar Port in Pakistan is also facing financial difficulties.
- CPEC which is more that a $ 50 Billion ~~dollar~~ project has exacerbated the financial problems of Pakistan.
- Similar examples include a railway project in Malaysia and many such projects in Africa.
- Endangering Sovereignty of many countries due to their inability to pay back debt.
- This is leading to China end up owning these infrastructure projects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues for India :-

↳ String of Pearls to encircle India



→ Neo-Colonialism of many of its partners - Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka and African countries.

Therefore, India must work with like minded countries to provide alternative sources of finance. for. eg. through Asia-Africa growth corridor. It should also raise this issue with countries at bilateral level and in U.N.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	PARAS GARG		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	420571
Center	Online	Date	24.12.2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Agristack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Agriculture's contribution in GDP has decreased from 34% in 1983-84 to 16% in 2018-19. However, more than 50% of our population still depends on it necessitating need for innovation solutions.

Agristack
→ It is a platform on which different innovators, start-ups can provide solutions focused on Agricultural issues.

Foundation to build Agri-focused solutions

- It can provide larger visibility of agricultural issues to innovators.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Mainstreaming innovation in Agriculture.
- Addressing supply chain issues to prevent huge wastage. Currently around 40%
- Platform to interact with policy makers.

Concerns

- Small and marginal farmers may not benefit from this.
- Can increase disparity
- Top down approach.
- Essential root causes such as declining ground water, monoculture practices may not get solved.

It is a good initiative but more voice to farmers need to be given to ensure bottom up development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Geothermal energy refers to utilising energy beneath the earth for heating water and using this steam to convert ~~ood~~ it into electricity.

Advantages

- Cleaner form of energy.
- Available locally in many difficult to reach hilly areas. for. eg. Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh.
- Can provide energy at a cheaper rate.
- Sustainable form of energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Despite this, it has not been adopted on a wide scale because:-

Reasons for poor adoption

1. Very costly technology
2. High initial cost of setting up infrastructure
3. More focus has been given to Solar and Wind energy.
4. No clear policy guidelines

Recently, Government has decided to tap into this energy in Hinachal and Ladakh areas. This is a welcome step in the direction of better energy security.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को समाप्त करना संधारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- On the Agreement on Agriculture, WTO states that unsustainable fishing should not be given any subsidy.

India's stand
- → Most fishermen in India are poor needing subsidies
- → Old methods of fishing due to poor capital resources.
- → Subsistence fishing
- → Cannot take away their livelihood.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns

- No clear definitions of what constitute subsidy. for. eg- does. loans at good rate means subsidy. through Kisan Credit Cards.
- Loopholes by Developed world

India should move towards sustainable fishing and should help only those that are involved in legal and regulated fishing. However it should also take a humanitarian approach for our poor fishermen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rainfed agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard. (150 words) 10

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans:- Rainfed Agriculture means, farming dependent on rain without any irrigation facilities. Currently, only 48% of cropped areas have irrigation facility.

Current Agricultural Policies

- MSP is not given for millets, pulses though announced.
- These crops are not part of PDS.
- MSP is not given for even rice in poor rainfed areas such as Bihar.
- Poor yield of seeds of such crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Initiatives :-

- → Increasing Irrigation cover through PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana..
  - ↳ Principle of Per drop more crop.
- → Price Support Schemes by Haryana for Bajra and Jowar.
- → Promotion of these crops as Climate resilient
- → Promoting Organic and Zero Budget Natural farming.
- → PM KUSUM Yojana to provide solar pumps for irrigation.

These areas of rainfed agriculture support many small and marginal farmers and should be supported

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also, discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem. (150 words) 10

एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Marine Heatwaves refer to temporary higher temperature in oceans which is 2-3°C higher than the average long term temperatures.

Major Causes

- Climate Change
  - → Extreme Weather Events
  - → Changing Pressure due to weakening ocean currents.
- Temperature inversion
- Decline in Albedo near the poles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

causing heat waves.

Impact on Ocean ecosystem

- Coral Reef Bleaching due to high heat stress.
- Decline in biodiversity in oceans due to ~~death~~ death of many species.

More studies need to be done to better understand the causes and suggesting measures to ~~ref~~ reduce its impact on ocean ecosystems.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. **(150 words) 10**

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans: Aseismic Structures refer to those building both residential and commercial that can withstand high intensity earthquakes. These can also include dams and bridges.

Need of Seismic Retrofitting

- To prevent huge destructions by earthquakes. including loss of lives, money.
- Himalaya is a high Earthquake

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prone area

- Essential infrastructure such as power grids, telecom towers need such retrofitting as their failure during Earthquake cause widespread issues.

Way forward

- ~~Ro~~ Proper Hazard Zoning to identify Earthquake prone areas and doing seismic retrofitting.
- Identification of High impact infrastructure and old structures.

Aseismic structure can provide a sustainable solution for disaster mitigation due to Earthquakes. We should proactively discuss their needs.

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7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Cryptoassets are decentralized assets based on Block-chain technology, that provides them legitimacy. They are free of regulatory overlook currently.

Risks associated with Cryptoassets

- No underlying value
- Too volatile.
- Misuse for Terror funding, Money Laundering
- Can create Bubble and this financial crisis.

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Advantages

- Easy Transfer of money
- Free from inflationary pressures as Central Banks print money.
- Low cost Transactions
- Block-Chain Technology can be used in other areas such as. Land Records

Considering the threats posed by cryptoassets to our financial stability as well as our internal security, Government should discuss critically whether to ban them or regulate them. International cooperation is essential in this regard.

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8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Virtual Reality refers to a wearable technology under which we can completely immersed in a virtual 3D environment.

Augmented Reality is imposition of certain features on real time basis on actual things. for. eg. Pokemon game.

Innovation Potential

- Training of drivers in a simulated environment.
- Training of soldiers by simulating different scenarios.

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- Online meetings in virtual environment with real life like experience
- Better explanation of concepts to students through augmented reality.
- Better analysis of threats in crowded places using facial expressions.

These technologies have huge potential in changing our lives both for better and worse. These must be used ethically.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.
(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

Ans:- NDPS-Act-1985 was enacted in India after the convention on control of drugs was drafted. Under this NCB was established and was given wide ranging powers.

Role and functions of NCB

- Breaking networks of drug peddlers.
- Power to arrest someone.
- Power to conduct enquiry and file chargesheet.

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Need of Remodelling

- We need to de-criminalise usage of drugs for self-consumption and adopt a rehabilitative approach.
- Focus must be shifted towards drug rackets and peddlers rather than addicts.
- Increased usage in Punjab, Maharashtra, Goa by students necessitates better Information, Education and Communication need.

NDPS Act needs to be modified to fight against drug menace and not the victims of drug menace.

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10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Recently, the issue of Pegasus has come up. This was used on 50000 people globally out of which 300 people belong to India. This has raised concerns of surveillance in India.

Need of such tools of surveillance

- To anticipate terrorist ~~at~~ attacks.
- To curb drug related activities.
- Threat of Maoist attacks.
- Curbing radicalisation of youth
- Organised Crimes such as extortion, kidnapping, murders etc.

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- Better protection of women by installing CCTV cameras
- Preventing cyber attacks.

Concerns related to surveillance :-

- Misusing against political opponents
- Curbing dissent by journalists and activists.
- Against Right to Privacy.
- Disproportionate usage

Safeguards needed

- → Authorisation only after due-diligence by senior officers.
- → Judicial filings as to how many such surveillance were done.
- → Data Protection law to ensure minimal and essential surveillance.

We must balance our rights of liberty with security of country.

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11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India.

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans:- Punjab and Haryana are facing ground-water decline of more than 100 cm per year. This has happened due to cropping pattern which is unsuitable for its agro-climatic conditions.

Factors affecting Cropping Pattern :-

- Availability of Irrigation
  - → In areas where water availability is less coarse cereals such as Millets, Bajra, Pulses are grown.
- Minimum Support Prices
  - → MSP is given for rice and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

wheat for around 35% of total production, though announced for 22 crops. More than 90% of wheat and Rice produced in Punjab is procured. This creates perverse incentive for farmers to produce Rice and wheat.

- Free Electricity to pump ground water
  - → Causes farmers to grow Rice which is more water consuming in Punjab and Haryana.

- Procurement Areas
  - → FCI does not procure from all states equally. This leads to farmers producing crops which are procured nearby

- Fertilizer and Pesticide subsidy
  - → Poor growth of Organic farming.

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Need for changing Cropping Pattern :-

- Nutrition Security - More nutritious crops such as Pulses, Millets need to be grown.
- Farmers income - Stagnant in Punjab, Haryana and input costs due to bigger pumps increasing.
- Water Tables decline
- Soil Salinity
- Moving towards high value crops. such as fruits, vegetables
- More production of rice, sugar and wheat than demand.

Measures such as Price Support for millets, pulses and taking away perverse incentives. can help in improving Cropping pattern as per climatic conditions.

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12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- India is the largest producer of milk in the world at around 22% of global production. This contributes to the income of many farmers especially small and marginal farmers.

Importance
- → Largest owner of Livestock.
- → 2nd largest producer of poultry products.
- → 34% contribution to Agriculture GDP by Allied sector.

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Steps taken by Government :-

- Govardhan Scheme
  - → To promote indigenous breeds.
  - → Development of modern facilities for straw and feed.
- Extension of Kisan Credit Cards to farmers in livestock sector.
- Developing Farmer Producer Organisations and Cooperatives to improve value addition
- 22 Mega food parks for value addition.

Potential impact of Climate change

- Heat Stress — Reducing yield.
- Stress on cultivation of straw and feed for livestock.

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- Highly carbon intensive sector due to methane emissions.
- Increasing land degradation and desertification creating challenge for feed for livestock.

Way forward

↳ More research into promotion of Indegenous breeds that can tolerate extreme weather.

↳ Methods of capturing methane from waste.

Livestock sectors helps in augmenting incomes of our small and marginal farmers. It improves Nutritional Security as well and therefore must be scientifically developed.

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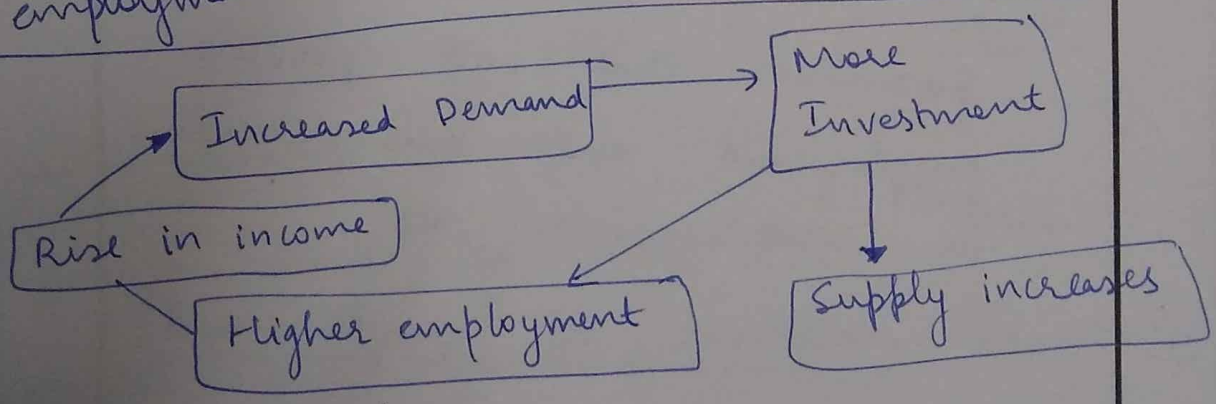
13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- In order to boost economy i.e. to increase our GDP growth rate both supply and demand need to increase. Generally, increase in demand leads to more investment which leads to more supply and employment and this more demand.



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Merits of Reliance of Infrastructure investment :-

1. Reduces logistics cost
   - → Improves competitiveness of business
   - → Improves exports

2. Employment to people
   - → Creates demand for manufacturing goods.

3. Ease of doing Business
   - → Better ecosystem to do business.
   - → Increased investments in Businesses that will provide employment and thus increase in GDP growth rate.

4. Easier movement of people and freight that further promotes demand

5. Improves Tourism facilities.

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Demerits :-

- Without demand infrastructure may remain idle.
- Huge cost of developing infrastructure
- Can lead to wasteful expenditure. for example. - China is facing overcapacity in Railways and Housing.
- Huge Debt can create financial instability
- NPA crisis in India has roots in over optimistic infrastructure spending.

Only after due diligence and planning ~~Inst~~ Infrastructure projects must be initiated. These should be based on financial sustainability rather than populist measures.

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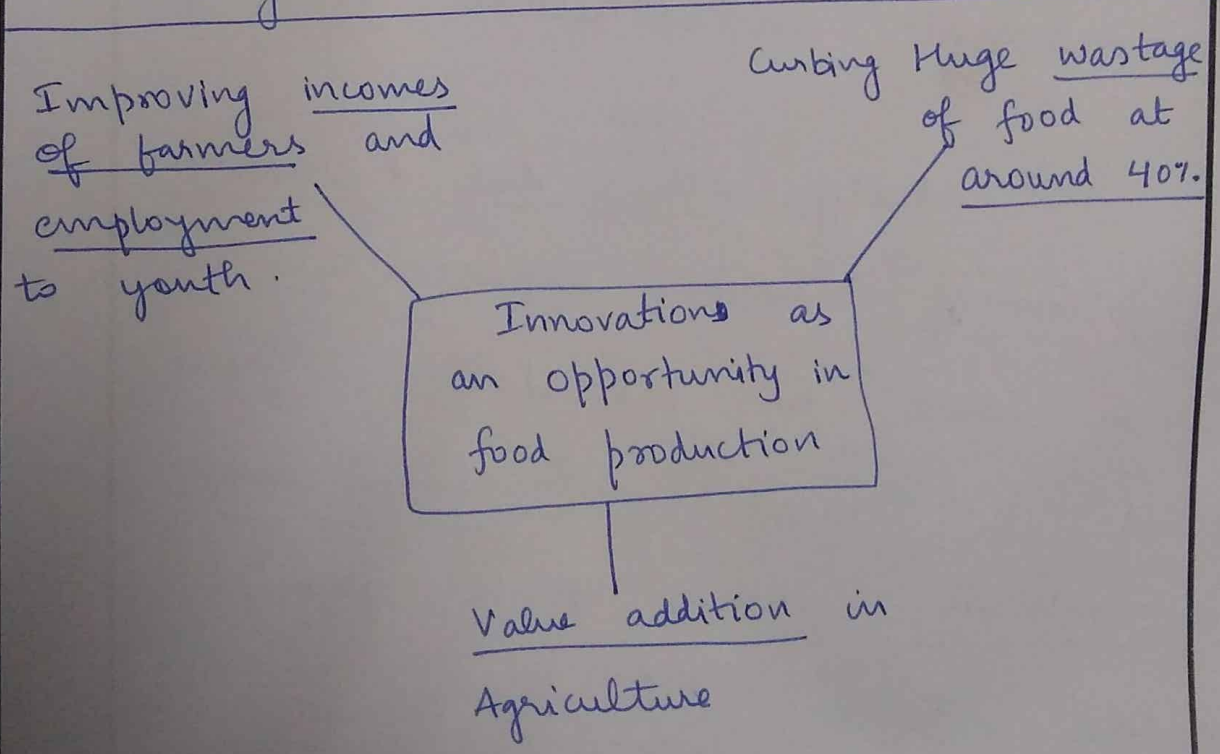
14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:- Food processing sectors contribute to around 9% of GVA of manufacturing sectors and provide employment to 1.9 Million people. It can act as a bridge between Agriculture and Industry.



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Pre-Condition for Sustainability of Food production :-

- Increasing soil salinity, land degradation and desertification in Rice bowls of country
- Huge wastage threatning our climate goals as well as food security.
- Innovative products are needed to ensure diversity of crops.
  - → Need for demand of these crops such as Millets, Pulses. for Nutrition.
- Threat of climate change and resulting extreme weather events and erratic monsoon.
- Better Supply chain management to provide remunerative returns to farmers.

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- Innovative Irrigation solutions.
- Promoting Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- Warehousing and Cold-storage facilities to prevent wastage and more value addition.

To build such innovative solutions, 22 Mega food parks have already been set up. These can provide benefits of economies of scale in implementing innovative solutions.

This can help in not only improving food security but also increasing incomes of farmers.

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15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:- As per, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-2020, more than 15% unemployment is there in the 15-29 years age group.

Unemployment in India is a result of many factors.

Factors behind Unemployment :-

Structural Factors

- Poor development of Labour intensive Industries
- Prohibitive Land and Labour laws.
- Lack of skill for requisite jobs
- Disguised unemployment in Agriculture.

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Other factors

- Poor ~~dor~~ share of Manufacturing sector in economy at only 16%
- Huge gap between skills needed and imparted in colleges.
- Lack of avenues to seek employment and skills.
- Overemphasis for Government jobs for example Haryana has higher unemployment rates despite better ~~economo~~ economy due to this phenomena.
- Underemployment – Gig economy and informal sector jobs

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'Measures taken to address unemployment

- Production linked intentive (PLI) scheme in Labour intensive sectors such as Textiles
- MGNREGS in Rural areas
- Make in India
- Labour reforms
- Infrastructure spending
- Increasing skills through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

We must use our demographic dividend by providing gainful employment to people by providing good education and skills to our youth and improving business climate by labour and regulatory reforms.

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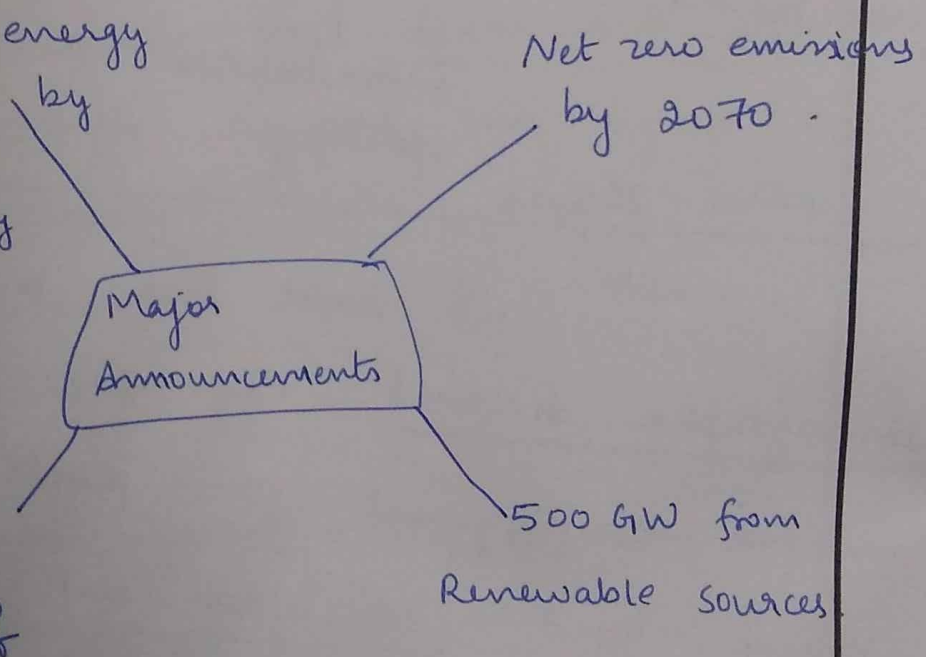
16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans :- Recently, COP-26 of UNFCCC was held in Glasgow where India has announced to increase its Intended Nationally Determined Commitments. Some major announcements are :-



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Capabilities in achieving Net Zero by 2070

Good Capability

- Increasing efficiency of Coal plants.
- High growth in Solar energy.
- PLI scheme to boost renewable energy.
- BSVI norms have been implemented
- Moving towards Electric and Hydrogen based vehicles.

Limited Capability

- Most vehicles are of BSII, BSIII standards. emitting huge pollutants.
- Lagging in Forest and Tree cover targets.
- Cost of adaptation to extreme weather.
- No commensurate growth in Wind, Nuclear energy.
- Lack of funds and technology sharing by developed countries

Way forward

- India should push for more funding by Developed world by fulfilling $ 100 Bn per year commitments to ensure Climate Justice
- Push for other renewables such as wind, tidal, Hydrogen, Nuclear will also help.
- Plantation drives in cities and increasing forest cover by suitable trees.
- Effective use of compensatory Afforestation funds.

India should focus on its development goals as well as work for Climate Change mitigation. It should also focus on adaptation to already seen effects of Climate Change.

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17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans:- Various committees such as Kasturiranjan Committee have recommended safeguards for ecology during development in Western Ghats to prevent disasters.

Geographical Reasons

- → Huge rainfall leading to landslides
- → Threat of soil erosion and avalanches.
- → Steep Slopes

Human interventions

- → Unplanned development has led to

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clearing forests.

- → Wetlands pollution and encroachment ~~bao~~ leading to floods.
- → Interference with sensitive ecology by huge highways and infrastructure
- → Pollution — leading to various diseases.
- → Man-Animal Conflict
  - → Railway lines through elephant corridors.
- → Biodiversity loss due to illegal hunting, pressurised Tourism.

Measures needed

- Effective Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) to choose least intrusive development.

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- Implementing recommendations of Gadgil Committee.
- Involving local community in biodiversity protection.
- Overpasses and underpasses for animals movement.
- Ecological Tourism that focuses on sustainability.

Western Ghats are natural treasures that provide many ecological services. It hosts a lot of biodiversity and is also a Biodiversity Hotspot. These must be preserved.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

Ans:- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are extremely important for encouraging innovation and thus improving productivity and technology. India's record in this is not very impressive.

Ineffective Implementation
- Poor implementation of Indian Patents Act and Copyright laws.
- Blatant use of pirated material.
- Lack of trained workforce to implement.
- Delays in granting Patents

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Measures needed to make IPR regime more robust and effective :-

- Training of staff responsible for ~~the~~ implementation.
- Adequate safeguards against copyright violations such as provision for strict punishment.
- Awareness about these laws in the general public.
- Creating technological solutions to catch people selling these copyright material ~~or~~ on different websites.
- Reducing Time in granting patents and making the application process smooth.

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- Providing for a Data Protection law to protect the trade secrets more effectively.

To increase FDI and improving culture of innovation in the country effective IPR laws are essential. Apart from good policy, effective implementation is needed to build an ecosystem of innovation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. (250 words) 15

आतंकवादियों और संगठित आपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

Ans:- Organised crime refers to kidnapping, murder, extortion for getting money. On the other hand purpose of terrorism is to generate fears in the minds of people by using violence for political purposes.

Similarities

- Both resort to violence
- Both are illegal forms of organisations.
- Fixed structure in terms of hierarchy.
- Both are threat to internal security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Differences

Terrorist Organisation	Organised Criminal Groups.
• Purpose – Political, Generating Fear	Mostly to get money.
Rigid Structure	Fluid structure
Supported by foreign countries. in other countries. for. eg. Jaish-E-Muhammad LeT, Jamaat-Ud-Dava.	Generally work on their own within a single country. eg. Groups in Mumbai in 1990's

Tactical Linkages

- Terrorists using networks of organised criminals to hire people.
- Terrorists using same routes of drug peddlers.
- Providing funding to Organised criminals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strategic Linkages

- Joint operations against Security forces.
- Symbiotic Relation.
  - Terrorists providing Arms to Criminals.
  - Criminals providing manpower.
- Help each other during crisis. For. eg. Dawood Ibrahim got help from Terrorists and helped them with funds.

Security forces must work with greater coordination between state police, intelligence agencies and NSG to safeguard against threats imposed to Terrorists and Organised Criminal groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. There is a view that the 'civil society is emerging as the new frontier of war', in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ans:- Recently, the National Security Advisor of India made this statement. This means that Civil society that is NGO's, people's organisation are being misused against the security of state.

Agree with this view :-

- Funded protests to undermine the legitimacy of Government.
- International NGO's working to stall the development projects affecting Economic Security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Sympathic attitude of many activists for Militants, Maoists. creating problems of Urban Naxalism.

- Using propaganda to stall the reforms in economy and working of security forces. For eg. Creating doubts that Security force is working in a biased manner during Delhi riots.

Do not agree with this view

- Dissent is a safety valve in a democracy.
- Using propaganda should be countered with Transparency and better accountability rather than allegations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Describing activists as Anti-Nationals will be counter productive.
- State's role is ~~to~~ work for civil society and not against it.

Way forward :-

- Effective Implementation of FCRA Act to clean funding of NGO's.
- More transparency in decision making.
- Tackling criminalisation of politics by faster courts against legislators.

Civil society should be engaged as an aid in the development process.

For example NITI Ayog took help of many Civil Society groups to tackle COVID crising.